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yellow fever; I do not believe it possible that a person can give another yellow fever by passing or [illegible] or remaining with them, no matter how many infected holes he may have been in; I might qualify that by saying if proper attention were given to cleanliness; I do not consider that any danger was incurred by the public, from the fact that my boatmen passed up and down the street on the way to their houses; I do not recollect of any complaint being made on that account; no complaint has been made to me of my going out into the village; to the best of my recollection, I have never been on board what we call an infected ship for two months.

To Mr. Anthon.—I have not been on board the *Susquehanna* for about four months; I do not know whether I boarded the *Rattler*.—I think I did not; Dr. Gillette probably boarded her in the Lower Bay; I boarded the steamship *Columbia* on Monday last; she had no sickness on board when she arrived; she came from Charleston, an infected port; a man who worked on board died yesterday morning; I do not know how long this man had been sick; I do not remember seeing him when I boarded the ship; I could not identify him; stevedores are kept within the walls because of their exposure to the poison of yellow fever; the man who fumigates the vessels is subject, for a few minutes, to the same exposure; sometimes one boatman and sometimes another performs the fumigation.

To Mr. Peckham.—The reason why we do not consider the boatmen as much exposed to danger as the stevedores is, that the latter work in the holds, and handle infected cargoes all day; I have never heard or knew of the bargemen communicating the fever.

To Mr. Anthon.—One of the boatmen or bargemen is named George Randolph; he lives, I am informed, in the same house with his mother; I have heard, but do not know, that Mrs. Randolph is sick now with yellow fever; Randolph told me that the physician who attended his mother had not yet pronounced it yellow fever: Dr. Harcourt is the attending physician, I have heard.

To Mr. Peckham.—Mrs. Randolph lives, I believe, in what is called the infected district.

EVIDENCE OF DAVID M'LYMAN.

David McLyman, sworn.—I am a bargeman, and resided, at the time of the fire, in "Boatmen's Row;" I have been bargeman for four years on the 4th of next April; I was towing the iron scow in when the fire broke out; I saw both the prisoners on the grounds after I reached them; the wooden shanty was nearly burned down then—all but the eastern end of it; I do not know whether the prisoners were engaged in the burning; heard neither of the prisoners converse on the subject then nor since; I have had charge of the iron scow since she first was brought here—near two years, I believe; I have had assistance, and have hired a man to row in the doctor's boat in my place; I have had an assistant in the scow; have two at present; sometimes I took the scow off to the vessel, and if there was but little stuff I brought it ashore in a small boat, unless it were bedding, when I took the scow for it; the stuff is old clothes and rubbish; I set fire to this stuff on the scow; she was placed always on the anchorage; the *Susquehanna's* stuff was burned in the Lower Bay; the scow once parted her moorings, and drifted off towards Robins' Reef; she never was up opposite New-Brighton; I sometimes stay on board when the stuff is burning—smoke won't hurt anybody; I might have had a slight attack of yellow fever, but I don't think it was; I called it a cold, and I cured myself; Kramer sickened about the 4th of July; he had been employed with me on the scow up to the time of his death, excepting for four months last Winter, since the time I have had charge of the scow; I saw Kramer's wife the afternoon before she died; she was as well as could be; she died in child-birth; I have been to Kramer's house; I know a feather bed has never been taken to his house from the scow; there sometimes was among the stuff good clothing, the only objection to which was that it had been worn by persons who had died or been sick of yellow fever; I never knew of a single feather bed being burnt in the scow; pillows have been, and mattresses and straw beds; during this time I would go about the village when I wanted to see my friends; I generally went home and washed and changed my clothes if I thought I was dirty enough; I have had charge of the sick boat with the other bargemen, and have brought ashore the sick and the dead; the pantaloons I now have on I have worn on board of the scow; I am not afraid to handle a sick person, and have taken them in my arms to place them on board my boat after doing this I have gone about among the villagers as usual; I was at the primary meeting at the Assembly Rooms; I might have worked on the scow the day before that, but don't think I had that day; I had no coat on the night of the meeting; I had changed my clothes all but my boots; I walked with the stevedores over to the meeting, at Houseman's, at the boss stevedore's request; we went out of the back gate; we knocked at the gate, and the girl from Mrs. Fountain's came and opened it; I don't think there were more than 15 or 20 stevedores went out of the gate; Dr. Thompson did not go out of the gate with us, nor did he give us directions what to do at the meeting; I have not been to the City on the same days that I have been engaged on the scow; I had a pass to go out of the gate; a general pass to go in and out when I chose,

At this point the cross-examination was suspended, and a recess of an hour was taken.

Cross-examination of David McLyman resumed.—I never knew of passes having been sold by parties inside of Quarantine; have heard rumors to that effect outside; (objected to as regards rumors;) I burn the infected articles some 600 yards from the shore, sometimes closer, according to the wind; sometimes I have burned articles, when the wind was blowing off shore, at about 660 feet distance; I have always told my men to keep clear of the ferry-boat; I have seen articles drifting in the water; don't know whether it came from the shipping or from Castle Garden; rather think it comes from the vessels at Castle Garden, as I have never seen any thrown overboard from the vessels at Quarantine; I have not done any fumigating of vessels for the past two months; I have done that sort of work for years with the other boatmen; we always go into the parts of the vessel that we suppose most infected; after I have done this work I go among the citizens in the evening, frequently with the same clothing on; sometimes we use a barrel of lime in fumigating a ship; in the ordinary class of vessels—from eight hundred to one thousand tons—we use some twenty or thirty plates of lime; we pour sulphuric acid upon that in order to cause the vapor; I have fumigated as many as six or eight vessels in one day myself; for the last two months the rest of the men have been in the daily habit of fumigating vessels at the Upper Quarantine, for the purpose of taking the disease out if there be any there; I know John McCready; he was employed on board the *Susquehanna*; I don't know whether he lives in Tompkinsville or down here; I believe he lives on the Island; I have seen him inside Quarantine; I don't know how often he visited his family; I think he was a stevedore on the *Susquehanna*.

To Mr. Peckham.—The vessels at the Upper Quarantine are all fumigated, whether disease exists on board or not; I have always for years been in the habit, after fumigating a vessel, of going to my house in the village; I never heard a complaint on that score against me; all the boatmen, Custom-House and Health officers go to the City when they want to.

The cross-examination of Dr. Thompson, postponed from Thursday, was here resumed by Judge Dean.

EXAMINATION OF DR. THOMPSON RESUMED.

The stevedores give a bond—most of them—when employed; it is a matter of option with the Health Officer; the bond in effect provides that they shall remain in Quarantine all the time employed, and shall not leave until five days have elapsed from the time they have ceased working; this is done that no chance of taking the fever may be had; the period of yellow-fever incubation is five days.

Q.—Why do you not require this bond at all, as well as a part? A.—Because I did not think it necessary; I understood that they were liable for misdemeanor if they infringed the regulation; I so understood this at the time I permitted the stevedores to go to New-Brighton; I have known Houseman for four years; I believe he resides in Brooklyn; permitted him to go with the men that the conditions of their absence might be complied with; I don't remember how these stevedores were dressed at the canteen; some of them wore the same kind of clothing they wear when they are discharging vessels; I don't know where these men live; I don't know if Houseman voted at the meeting; I supposed those men went out of the front gate; my impression is, as I stated yesterday, that I spoke to the gate-keeper to let Mr. Houseman's men out; McLyman was at the meeting; I have heard that McLyman has had a touch of yellow fever since that night, but not within five days from that time; McLyman had no special permit for that night; he and all the boatmen, have general permits; permission is given the boatmen, because I have reason to believe they would not go out in an unfit condition, as the stevedores might, who are constantly at work among infected cargoes; the statute regulation is that no party shall leave Quarantine without authority, which is given at the discretion of the Health Officer; I know Geo. W. Daily; he has been engaged at Quarantine since I have been Health Officer; I became acquainted with him at Albany, when he was door-keeper, I believe, of the Senate; I think that was the first Winter that I held my office; he had a sore eye in Albany, and came to my office for a prescription; he had only one eye then, and I remembered him on that account: Daily was employed in 1856, with a steamboat, to tow vessels off shore, the season was a very sickly one, and I employed him for that and kindred service; he did not own a boat, but he had a friend who did; I don't know what his business was before; that work he performed well.

This line of interrogatory was indulged in for some time, when

Mr. Peckham asked the object of such testimony.

Judge MERCALF did not see its relevancy.

Dr. Thompson said he would cheerfully answer any questions pertinent to the matter in issue.

Witness, resuming.—Daily has no Quarantine pass; he had one, but it has been revoked; I gave orders to the gate-keeper some time this season to revoke that pass; I know that Daily was in constant intercourse with the villagers during this time; this last year Daily was not in my employ; to my knowledge Daily did not go in and out of the gate when he pleased; I gave permission to many of the citizens of the Island to come in and out; capt'ns of vessels had permission; those who had business there were permitted to come in; Mr. Daily had business with me, in the year 1857.

Q.—What was the nature of the business?

Mr. Peckham objected to the time being occupied with such inquiries.

Judge MERCALF did not see the relevancy of the matter to the issue; counsel had drawn out the fact that persons were permitted inside without having business.

Judge Dean wished to show the loose way in which Quarantine regulations has been enforced.

Witness, resuming.—Mr. Cunningham is one of my boatmen; he, with the others, fumigates vessels; one of the regulations is that they shall not go out into the village without changing their clothing; a compliance with that regulation is expected of them, and I have reason to believe they comply; the Health Officer receives fees for the performance of certain duties; he receives no fees specifically for watching the boatmen change their clothing; I have never *prevented the boatmen leaving the Quarantine premises* for the purpose of going to their homes; a Board of Health was organized in the village in 1856 and in this year; a barricade was erected by them before the gate; I don't know who tore it down; my opinion is that it should have been torn down; I never inquired who did it; did not pay the expense of having it torn down; did not pay Daily or allow him to take pay from any funds belonging to me to liquidate such expense.

Q.—Were stevedores and others employed in Quarantine in the constant habit of going out? A.—No; in reference to 1856 it was a very difficult matter to keep them inside; the wall around the quarantine is so low it can be easily scaled; as to my means of knowing how much they went out, they are very limited; there was no police, and therefore we had to do the best we could; the establishment in that respect is and has been very deficient.

Q.—You have a regular police? A.—The Harbor Police, whose duty it is to prevent communication with vessels in Quarantine.

Q.—Had you no police to prevent the stevedores from communicating with the people, and was there any more danger in the one case than in the other?

A.—The stevedores were not allowed, by regulations, to go on the ground without changing their clothing; there was no exception to the rule; their clothing was kept in the old washhouse where the men had their quarters and slept, also in a shanty next to the St. Nicholas, on the hill.

Q.—Have vessels been unloaded at the Quarantine wharves? A.—Yes; vessels with molasses, logwood, &c.; all vessels arriving without sickness on board have been permitted to discharge their cargoes there by steam; it commenced this Summer.

Q.—Has that been done before, within a quarter of a century? A.—I don't know as it was done before; I think I inaugurated it; the object was to facilitate the discharge of cargoes, and thus lessen the accumulation of vessels above the Narrows, and between the shores of the two islands.

Q.—Who owns the power used for hoisting out cargoes from the hold? A.—The engine is used by the boss stevedores, Messrs. Brown, Dean and Houseman.

Q.—Are they from Albany? A.—No, Sir. (Mr. Peckham objected to such questions.)

Q.—Do these men have a permit from you, and where do they live? A.—Yes, Sir; they live in Brooklyn; I have heard that the engineer who ran the engine has been sick of yellow fever; I have no doubt that persons directly employed in discharging cargoes are liable to be taken sick; one object of this discharge of cargoes is to ventilate them.

Q.—Have you given permits to any other parties? A.—I selected three persons to attend to the duties of stevedores, who employ the stevedores; I have control of them so far as sanitary regulations are concerned; no further, and no other interest in the matter.

Q.—Why do you have these vessels discharged at the Quarantine wharf by steam? A.—Because it can be done with greater dispatch by steam, heretofore they have been discharged by hand power; portions of the cargoes have been sent to the City.

Q.—If infection is in the cargo when on board the vessel, will it not remain in it after it is discharged? A.—The infection is thrown off by exposure to the air, such as sugar and molasses cargoes, in its passage from Quarantine to the City; the theory is, that in its passage it has been rid of its infection, and experience has shown that the theory is correct; no instance has been known where infection has arisen from these cargoes thus lightered.

Q.—Have you known any lighterman die who have been employed in carrying goods to the City? A.—Yes; this year, and also in 1856; what I mean to say is that if there is, any danger in discharging, the danger is here; I have known sometimes three, sometimes one, vessel to lie at the Quarantine dock discharging at one time; the distance of the Quarantine dock from the ferry dock is about an eighth of a mile—perhaps less; the ferry-boat from New-York passes very near the dock; there is a large number passing each way every hour; to unload one of these vessels in the city there would be danger of infesting the neighborhood; the danger is first to those unloading, and second of infecting the locality.

Q.—Did the *Rattler* lie at that dock? A.—I think she was discharged in the stream; I am certain she was; when she came down from the City she landed at the Government wharf, where she remained about ten days; it is my duty to assign the place for these vessels; I knew that Mayor Tiemann had sent her away; *I did not know he had threatened to scuttle* her at the dock; I understood two or three sickened on board of her; in addition to the *stevedores there* are lightermen engaged, who are also licensed; I cannot give the number or the names; the lightering has been done the same as the stevedores' business, only one man has the control; his name is Norman Boyer; I have licensed none but him; they have been placed in quarantine; Mr. Littlejohn has no connection with Quarantine whatever, or with its business.

Q.—What is Mr. Littlejohn's business? A.—I will answer that question if the Judge thinks it a proper one.

Ruled out as impertinent.

Q.—Dr., do you consider the present Quarantine a proper Quarantine? A.—No, Sir; I have by my words and acts, advocated its removal since 1856; I consider it too near the shores of both islands; the danger, as I have said, I consider is the presence of infected vessels lying at anchor in great numbers above the Narrows, and between the shores of the two islands; I made a report to the Commissioners of Health advocating the bringing of vessels to in the Lower Bay to prevent so many congregating here; my only object in making such recommendation was for the purpose of lessening the danger growing out of the accumulation of vessels above the Narrows.

Q.—Are the Quarantine grounds extensive enough? A.—With buildings properly located it might do; but the anchorage is too small; some vessels have been obliged to lie outside the anchorage on account of the damage to them in case of a storm; in all diseases except cholera, the grounds might be made easily safe; hospitals for cholera should be well isolated from buildings occupied by persons sick of other diseases.

Q.—Don't the fact that the place around the Quarantine inclosure which is surrounded by population, prevent extending the grounds? A.—Yes; it stands in the way of extension, and it increases the danger in relation to cholera, provided they keep cholera patients inside; the danger would be increased as the population increases; in 1856, the statistics of the Hospital show that we received into the Marine Hospital a greater influx of yellow fever, (and of yellow-fever vessels arriving,) than was ever known before by 75 per cent.; the regulations and precedents which had been adopted before that period for the proper care of the sick were accordingly found to be wholly inadequate, and I was obliged to block out an entirely new *régime*; I found it necessary to send out of the Quarantine anchorage, below the Narrows, vessels which I supposed to be particularly infected, and therefore dangerous to have lie between the shores of the Islands; the influx this year over that of 1856 has been at least thirty-three per cent.; it is, therefore, my opinion that it is unsafe for the port at large, and especially for this Island, to allow infected vessels to be anchored above the Narrows, and between the shores of Long Island and Staten Island.

Q.—(By Peckham.)—Do you mean by this all vessels that come here with sickness on board, or not?

A.—I mean vessels coming from yellow-fever ports, where the disease is epidemic; it is unsafe for such to be allowed to anchor above the Narrows in any considerable number.

Q.—What would be the effect of having a vessel of this kind wrecked on the shore? A.—I think it would be liable to infect the locality, and cause a spread of the disease to the people along shore; my opinion is that yellow fever is not contagious, but is infectious; that is to say, if the poison falls in a place where the atmosphere is such as to generate or propagate it, then the locality becomes infected, and persons visiting the same are likely to contract yellow fever.

Q.—Do you know the steamboat *Cinderella*, and who owns her? A.—Yes; I do not know who owns her; she has been used for transhipping passengers, visiting vessels in the Lower Bay, and for towing; she has been used by my permission; I gave permission to Joseph Nelson; several other boats have occasionally been employed; the *Cinderella* is steadily employed; it is optional with parties whether they employ the *Cinderella* or not; she is devoted to Quarantine service and remains in Quarantine for that purpose, doing nothing else; if other tugs now vessels by hawser they do not become subject to Quarantine; this is often done without their being detained; the *Cinderella* has been employed in carrying passengers to New-York, when she was in condition, and freed from infection, sometimes when she has not been employed in such service that made it improper to do so; she has been permitted to carry passengers to town the same day that she has towed an infected vessel, but there is no danger in doing so, in my opinion; she is then her coal and water at the City, but remains no longer there than necessary for such purpose; she sometimes brings sick persons and passengers from infected vessels from the lower Bay, and then she goes to the City, if necessary; but her decks are always scrubbed and limed beforehand; she is the only conveyance we have; I think liming and scrubbing the decks are a sufficient guaranty against infection; she never has any material from infected vessels placed in her hold; vessels from Turk's Island with salt are *detained for a few days for observation*; the forecastle and cabin of such vessels may be fumigated, but not the cargo.

Q.—Are vessels, loaded with coal, from the British Provinces, ever detained? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is the *Cinderella* required to have permission to discharge passengers? A.—Yes, Sir; permits have been given when passengers were ready to go; she has permission to carry up passengers [illegible] quarantine is at an end; I have no control over the charges made; there would be more danger in their going up on the ferry boats, as, while they would there find ventilation, it would be with other passengers; the parties interested in transhipping passengers have their choice whether to employ the *Cinderella* or not; they may employ their own tug, or the *Cinderella*; if they send their own tug, she is not subject to Quarantine, if they are taken from the Quarantine wharf.

Q.—Is there any objection to these passengers walking out of the gate and taking the ferry boat? A.—Only such as I have stated; I have avoided sending them out on account of complaints of the people outside; I have done this in fulfillment of my understanding with Dr. Munday, that passengers should not be sent out of the gate in opposition to the wishes of the Health authorities; I have offered, if the Health authorities would furnish me the means of transit between the Island and New-York, that not a sailor or passenger should go out of the gate and on *the ferry boat; the patients are brought up on the* deck of the *Cinderella*, properly protected by an awning; when the weather is pleasant this is the proper place for them; I was on the Quarantine ground on the 1st of September, and used my efforts to prevent the burning.

Q.—Did you do anything to save the patients in Quarantine? A.—No. Except one—my wife.

Q.—Was she a Quarantine patient? A.—She was a patient in Quarantine. My duties are to look after all the affairs pertaining to Quarantine; not to look after the hospitals; I have examined the patients in the hospitals, probably once a month; I visit the hospitals to examine the patients, when I have any doubts as to the character of the disease, and it is expressly stated in the statute, that I am not permitted to be there for any other purpose; it is the duty of the Health Officer to reside within the grounds, and I have resided there when I had a dwelling to live in; I have not boarded away this Summer.

Q.—How does a physician determine in his own mind as to the nature of the disease? A.—By personal inspection as to character of the symptoms and by the agency of others; I do not know the exact number admitted during the Summer; during the Summer season I do not board vessels much, my other duties connected with the office do not afford me the time; under the statute I am allowed a deputy; I did not say that I would bring the Staten Islanders into the traces or starve them out; I never made use of any such expression; never had any such idea; if vessels arrives from an infected port with passengers, they are detained five days, and then are allowed to proceed—they have been kept at the St. Nicholas; if sickness breaks out they are detained, and the rest proceed; vessels arriving from infected ports, *without* sickness on board, where there has been no sickness in the port of departure, or on the voyage, are detained for ventilation in the Lower Bay for nine days; they are then permitted to come to the Upper Quarantine anchorage and discharge their cargoes; in ten days from the discharge of their cargoes, they are permitted to proceed to New-York or Brooklyn, *provided* that no sickness shall occur on such vessel from the time of her arrival to the time that she has been permitted to proceed; the rule is different in regard to vessels having sickness in their port of departure, or on their passage, or on their arrival; such vessels are detained at the lower anchorage for a period of fifteen days with wind-sails inserted in their hatches and trimmed to the wind; they are then permitted to proceed to the upper anchorage and discharge their cargo, and if no sickness appears on board of them in connection with their crews or stevedores, they are permitted to proceed to the City in *fifteen days; that is the whole story.*

Q.—Are not these rules sometimes departed from, and facilities used to get vessels to the City earlier?

A.—In two cases only: 1st, when a vessel arrives in a leaky condition; and, 2d, when the vessel, after being discharged, desires to proceed to some place or port remote from the cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City and in no other instances have there been exceptions to my knowledge; it is the duty of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, with the Health Officer, to lessen the Quarantine detention whenever, in their judgment, it can be done safely to the public health; the statute gives this right, and prescribes this duty.

Q.—When was the iron scow obtained? A.—Last year; there was not an understanding that the infected materials should be burned in the lower bay; I received a communication, sent to the Mayor, from the people of New-Brighton, complaining that she had been in practical operation in front of New-Brighton dwellings and in close proximity thereto.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I made a response to that whole matter; I stated that the scow, to my knowledge and belief, had never been outside the Quarantine anchorage, except in the lower bay, but once when she broke her cable; in that report I expressly denied that the complaint was just; I never had an opinion that it was improper to burn these materials within the Quarantine anchorage; it would not be unsafe, in my opinion, to the public health to burn them in the East River; it might be offensive.

At this point the examination of witnesses was discontinued and the case was adjourned to Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

The Military Encampment.

The Eighth Regiment had yesterday pretty much recovered from the drenching of Wednesday night, and, with the exception of a slight cold which some few contracted by being wet, they were all in good spirits. The day was delightful, and was mostly employed in putting up the new Bibley tents with which they have been furnished. Comfortable floors have been laid in most of them, and, when the weather becomes cold enough to require it, fires can be made in the tents. The troops are on the most friendly terms with the neighbors, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Col. LYNCH had been offered a neat cottage for his head-quarters, and a barn for the officers' horses. If necessary, they could now remain comfortably till Spring.

Capt. VARIAN'S troop is in excellent condition, and do duty as the police of the camp. Their four polished mountain howitzers look formidable, placed in position, and ready for instant action. They are mounted on a prairie-carriage, and each carry a canister-charge of 140 musket-balls, and can be discharged six times a minute—the four being equal to 24 discharges, throwing an aggregate of nearly 4,000 shots per minute. The force is so disposed every night at dark that, in case of alarm, every gun can be manned in two minutes from the sound of the bugle, without previous warning. The magazine is well provided, and is designated by a red flag.

Capt. SAMUEL GARDNER was the officer of the day, and Lieut. W. S. CARR officer of the Guard. There is a camp drill every morning at 6; a battalion drill at 9; and a full-dress parade at 5 P. M. The Commissary's department gives entire satisfaction, the living, with the aid of one of the best cooks in the country, being excellent. In the Quarantine proper nothing particular occurred yesterday, the absurd threats to prevent the burial of the dead not being carried out. A detachment of troops were in readiness to protect the sexton if any resistance had been offered. The ten police remain upon the ground, keeping a bright look-out for incendiaries. The nights are so cool that they require warm clothing to cover them in their tents.

A Remonstrance from Staten Island.

The following remonstrance is circulating for signatures among the residents of Richmond County:

To His Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens and residents of Richmond County, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists are unanimous in deprecating the deplorable event which is the subject of the proclamation recently issued by your Excellency, declaring this County in a state of insurrection; that your memorialists are and always have been well known as supporters of law and order; and are, and at all times have been ready to maintain the laws of the State, and the authority of the Government; but they beg respectfully to assure your Excellency that, after diligent inquiry, they can find no occasion for their cooperation with, nor any opening where their services or assistance can be rendered available to the constituted authorities.

That, as your memorialists admit, on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st September, a considerable number of persons broke through the wall of the Quarantine establishment, and after removing the sick, did set fire to several of the buildings within the inclosure; and again on the evening of Thursday, the 2d of September, a similar number of persons, after removing the sick, did set fire to the remaining buildings belonging to the establishment, including several dwelling houses after the latter had been vacated by the inmates.

But your memorialists further represent to your Excellency that they are informed or advised and truly believe as bearing upon the circumstances connected with this lamentable outbreak:

In the first place that with the exception of two individuals who it is said exhibited pistols in self-defence, the attacking party was wholly unarmed, and without weapons of any description, offensive or defensive; as verified by the statements of disinterested and reliable parties.

2. That the bed-ridden patients, about fourteen in number, were so removed as afterwards, with the utmost care and tenderness, on the very beds which they occupied in the Hospitals, without injury and without, in any individual case, aggravating in the slightest degree the particular diseases under which they labored, according to the testimony of the medical attendants themselves.

3. That the patients were not exposed to any inclemency of the weather, which was clear and of a mild temperature, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 80° during the last three days of the month.

4. That on the afternoon of two days the patients were almost exclusively supplied with nourishing food by the families in the neighborhood of the Quarantine; and that the use of suitable buildings was repeatedly tendered for the reception of the [illegible] by the officials; a offer of the exhibition.]

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—Hall of Commerce and Astor House.

From Washington.

CHANGES IN THE NAVAL SERVICE—SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 17.

Commander BELL has been appointed Light-house Inspector of the Third District, New-York, *vice* MCKEEVER, detached.

Commander STELLWAGEN has been appointed Light-house Inspector of the Fourth District, Philadelphia, *vice* STRANAHAN, who has been ordered to the command of the brig *Dolphin*, in place of Lieutenant MAURY, who is a witness in the case of the recaptured Africans.

Lieutenant J. P. JONES has been detached from ordnance duty, and appointed Light-house Inspector of the Sixth District, Charleston, *vice* Commander HUNTER, detached.

Surgeon KELLOGG has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy-Yard, *vice* CORBIN detached and ordered to the Receiving, as Fleet Surgeon of the Home Squadron.

Surgeon HEISKELL has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, *vice* BRANCH detached.

Lieutenant LAMBDIN has been ordered to the Coast in place of MCLAUGHLIN, who has been condemned by a medical survey.

ROBERT A. FINLAY, residing at Santa Cruz, has been appointed Consul at that place, and TALBOT W. YOUNG, of Virginia, Consul at Stuttgart.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition will be at Buenos Ayres, a short distance from the mouth of the Parana River.

JOHN ROSS has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Pension-Office.

I. The President at Wheatland.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, Sept. 17.

President BUCHANAN arrived quietly at Wheatland last evening. He came in a private carriage from Columbia. It is his first visit at home since his election. He has not yet visited the city, and is engaged on his own private affairs.

Ohio State Fair—Third Day.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The attendance was about 25,000. There was a large additional display in the agricultural and mechanical departments. The Juvenile Company of Cadets from Toledo were received by Governor CHASE; Company E., Light Artillery, from Cleveland, and the Sandusky Military also participated in the proceedings. The awards of Committees are mostly made. The Ladies' Equestrian performance comes off to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The three prizes at the regatta yesterday are declared as follows: *Fellers*, first; *Strangers*, second; *Cleveland*, third.

New-Jersey Politics.

DOVER, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey, comprising Morris, Sussex, Passaic and Bergen Counties, met in Convention at this place to-day, and nominated the Hon. JESSE R. RIGGS, the present State Senator from Passaic, for Congress. Resolutions and an address to the people of the District were adopted. They present the Kansas issue in a forcible manner, and advocate a revision of the tariff, discriminating in favor of protection for revenue. The Convention comprised some of the strongest Democrats in the District.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 17.

A destructive fire occurred here at 3 o'clock this morning on Front-street, between Broadway and Ludlow. The fire was first discovered in the building occupied by the lard oil factory, from whence it extended to those occupied by CRAWFORD & Co., commission merchants; EDWARD KAUSE, saddlery factory; PARSON & WILSON, commission house; RIGGS & MURRAY, paint depot, and W. R. FOX, lard oil works. These buildings were all destroyed and some three or four houses below were also damaged, but not to any great extent. The loss will probably reach $75,000.

Yale College Appointments.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Corporation of Yale College, last evening, appointed the Rev. NOAH PORTER to be Professor of Didactic Theology, in place of the Rev. Professor [illegible] W. TAYLOR, deceased. Mr. PORTER has not yet decided to accept; he is at present Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. The Corporation also appointed the Rev. THEODORE DWIGHT to be Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature. THEODORE GILMAN is the head of that Department. Mr. DWIGHT is a grandson of the celebrated President DWIGHT.

Congressional Nomination.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Sept. 17.

The Hon. WM. L. DEWART has been nominated for reelection to Congress in the Eleventh District.

Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 17.

The 228th Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston was observed to-day as a partial holiday. The firing of national salutes, the opening of the new City Library, a grand concert on the Common by four bands of music, accompanied by the guns of the Light Artillery, and a parade by the 1st Regiment, constituted the main demonstration. In the evening the 1st Regiment practiced street-firing, attracting an immense crowd to State-street and the vicinity. There were also illuminations in front of the City Hall.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 17.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 62.

Maine Election.

BATH, Me., Friday, Sept. 17.

Complete returns from the Third District render certain the election of Mr. FESSEN, Republican, for Congress, over Mr. JOHNSON, Democrat, by 33 to 50 majority.

For Governor, so far as heard from, MORRILL has 28,214, SMITH 24,267. MORRILL's majority will reach about 11,000.

Duel between the Hon. Sherrard Clemens and O. Jennings Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Sept. 17.

A duel took place to-day, in the neighborhood of this city, between the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, member of Congress from the Wheeling District, and O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., one of the editors of the *Enquirer*. CLEMENS' thigh was fractured. WISE was unhurt. The cause was a charge on CLEMENS by WISE, in the *Enquirer* of Monday, of having perpetrated an act of gross treachery towards Judge BROCKENBROUGH, under guise of personal friendship, in stating in a letter to the *Enquirer* that BROCKENBROUGH was not a candidate for the Governorship, without the authority of Judge B.

The Ballooning Thurston is a Perfect Fool.

ALBANY, Mich., Friday, Sept. 17.

Mr. THURSTON, the aeronaut, was carried up in his balloon yesterday, after his descent, and after the basket was resting were removed and the balloon had become inverted, he himself holding on to the suspended portion, and seated on the valve board. He was seen yesterday at 12 o'clock P. M., high up in the air, in the direction of Malden, C. W., as was ascertained by compass bearings by parties observing him.

Conviction for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The jury in the case of GEORGE H. LAMB, charged with drowning his wife in the Mississippi River last Spring, have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Brazil and the La Plata.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro extend to Aug. 9. The intelligence is without moment.

The *Correio Mercantil* notices that the President of the Railroad of Don Pedro II. had given to-day the work on the second section, accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. MAGE, who had come down to see the work, but to visit his countrymen, the engineers. The grant formed in perpetuity of the three shafts having been sunk without encountering water.

Advices had been received from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres one day later than given in this paper yesterday.

The Chilian Congress had rejected a bill appointing an Envoy to the Argentine Government to protest against hostilities with Buenos Ayres. At the latter place, in the meanwhile, the utmost confidence continued to be felt in the pacific intentions of GEN. URQUIZA, whose military preparations are unexpended.

Disturbances had broken out in two of the provinces of the Oriental Republic, arising from the presence of a band of outlaws who pervaded the country, robbing and murdering the population at pleasure. A force of 200 men, under Señor BERRO, had moved against them. There is little doubt but the outbreak is political.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON.

The Royal Visit to Prussia—The Reigning King—Prince Frederick William—The Speech of Fonblanque—The New Lords Government—Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland—Lord Eglinton's Refusal to Dine with the—Revival of Sacerdotalism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept 3, 1858.

The Queen returned on the 31st ultimo from her visit to her daughter, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Throughout her Majesty's tour in Germany she was everywhere greeted with hearty demonstrations of respect and good will. The Prussians are weary and ashamed of the pitiful position to which their country has been politically reduced of recent years, owing to the complete ascendancy of absolutist views in the councils of the King. No misgivings ever commenced his reign under happier or more hopeful auspices. A great deal of preparatory work had been done during the lifetime of his Father; and the elevated sentiments and aspirations said to be cherished by his successor, filled men's minds with exquisite anticipations of progress and development. Year after year rolled by, however, and the King still dreamed, and discussed, and debated, what the form should be of the free institutions he was to confer upon his country. People gradually lost confidence in his sincerity; yet every now and then he indulged in certain vaguely oracular reflections of his splendid promises of comprehensive and permanent constitutionalism. The storm of 1848 came and found him still dreaming. In the overthrow of our pasts everything the mob of Berlin shouted for was then hastily granted; and carried away at last by the enthusiasm of the hour, his Majesty caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Germany. A few months elapsed, and the insidious influence of Russia had thoroughly prevailed over the unstable mind of the King. Terror-stricken lest the example of France should be followed in Germany, and that the concessions of representative power he had made, would be used for the speedy overthrow of monarchy, he threw himself unreservedly into the arms of Russia, and under the guarantees of military support in all emergencies, he set about the gradual retractation of all that he had sworn to hold inviolable. The pretentious title of Emperor was silently dropped, and stealthily, but steadily, every popular right and franchise was curtailed and abridged, till nothing has been left of the constitutional system but the shadow and the name. The depth of national humiliation was not reached till the Crimean war saw Prussian diplomacy playing the part of valet to that of the Czar; while the sword of Germany remained unbrawn, contrary to the earnest reclamations of her people.

The Chevalier Bunsen, who had long filled the post of Minister at our Court, was nearly the last of the Liberals permitted to retain any employment; and, in consequence of the predilection he had shown during the negotiations of 1833 for the cause of the Western Powers, he was at length compelled to retire. Since then the darkness of despondency has seemed to settle down over Northern Germany, broken only by occasional whisperings of hope that in a new reign the long deferred day of deliverance might come. The illness of the King renders it now all but certain that the powers of Government must speedily devolve to his Nephew, the Crown Prince, whose eldest son married in January last the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. And hence it is that everything which suggests the idea of intimacy and affection between the two families thus recently united is regarded with peculiar interest by our German neighbors—indications, as it is supposed to be, of the creation of a counterbalancement to that of Russia. The partisans of reaction who still controls the sealed chamber of the Prussian monarch look upon the new connection with ill-concealed uneasiness as the friends of freedom do with hope. Every cheer given by the population to the unostentatious cortège of the English sovereign had a political meaning; and the whole affair was universally contrasted with the sullen show of respect enforced by dint of police regulations when the Czar Nicholas, for the last time, visited the capital of his vassal relation. The heir presumptive is a very different man from his brother. He is a plain-spoken, straightforward soldier, who has never been at any pains to win popularity, and who has seldom made any decided profession of liberal opinions. But he is believed to be a man of his word. He is known to be a decided enemy to the domination exercised by Russia over the cabinet of Berlin. He is supposed to regard the imputations of Louis Napoleon with due suspicion; and he is said to lean towards Great Britain as the truest and firmest ally that Prussia can have. All this gives rise to various hopes for the future, and augments for certain movements in a contrary direction—directions which are likely ere long to attract very general attention. Twelve months ago nobody believed that a reconciliation between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna was possible. Many circumstances have lately become known that wear a different aspect. Secret negotiations are said to be actively carrying on, having for their object the obliteration of past resentments and the resumption of that *entente cordiale* between the Cabinets of Eastern Europe, which was interrupted by the willful and wanton invasion of Turkey by the late Czar.

The Cherbourg *fêtes* have drawn forth several remarkable expressions of opinion during the last week on the other side of the Channel. Count Persigny, the keenest and frankest of Louis Napoleon's personal friends, delivered an address to the Departmental Council of Etienne, in which he assumed the right of dealing with a freedom others would hardly have ventured to use, on the most reckless topics of the day. Professing himself to be a warm advocate of the English alliance, he declared that national susceptibilities on both sides had been unhappily so worked upon as that it would need all the skill and zeal of the two governments to prevent an open quarrel; and he endeavored to persuade his audience that but for the personal wisdom and ability of the Emperor, the catastrophe would already have ensued. He then proceeded to defend as temporarily indispensable the government control over the Press, holding broadly that the time was at hand when the exceptional system in this respect ought to be abandoned. The Paris journals took some days to consider whether it would be safe for them to print what the ex-ambassador had thought fit to say, and his remarks during that period sufficiently at least these unpleasant things. At last permission appeared to have been vouchsafed to the newspapers not only to publish, but in a certain guarded sense to comment on the Etienne oration, and gradually proofs are multiplying of the truth of the views generally taken by our journals regarding the International... A masterly article in the *Journal des Débats* appeared with great dignity and spirit the tone of the soundest feelings on both sides of the water, and quite plainly that the thoughtful and opulent classes in France look upon a war with England as an unmitigated evil. The fact is, that neither the Orleanists nor the Republicans whose sentiments find unbiased expression in the columns of the *Siècle* have any interest in strengthening the preponderance of the military element, already far too great. The Free-Trade Party, which is far from insignificant in point of numbers, wealth or intelligence in the large towns, would throw their whole weight into the scale of Peace. Cobden, who has been making a demonstration... Marseilles, declares there is hardly anything worthy of notice. The new Secretary of State for India... Queen in of the Privy Council held at Osborne... the list of... by the usual statute. An... Lord Stanley to... Lord Stanley has... Lord Stanley has... Lord Stanley has

THE CENTRAL PALACE.
THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASON.
NEW VAUDEVILLES, ORIGINAL BURLESQUES AND NOVEL SPECIALTIES.
THE MOST POPULAR PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION FREE.
PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT.
ORCHESTRA PAVILION.
FINE ILLUMINATION.
Admission 25 cents.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASON.
THE MOST ENORMOUS AND ATTRACTIVE SPECTACULAR AND BURLESQUE EVER PRODUCED.
PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
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THE MOST ENORMOUS AND ATTRACTIVE SPECTACULAR AND BURLESQUE EVER PRODUCED.
GRAND OPERA PARK.
Madison-av. and 59th-st.
TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
ORCHESTRA PAVILION.
FINE ILLUMINATION.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1855.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EUGENIE. OPERA—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TIGER BROTHERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Commencing at 10 and 45 Minutes Past 7—Performances by Benjamin Baker and Performers.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Bowery—Equestrian Performances, &c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Equestrian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Grand Organ Recital—Magic—Music.

CHRISTY HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM—Wood Engravings.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

Ocean Mail Steamer Washington, Commander Pattison, leaves for Southampton and Havre, to-day, at noon, with those in the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Monday, Sept. 24, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Taylor. Mail closes at 1 o'clock. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of Markets, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Those in want of copies, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy, dozen will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Brazil are to the 9th ultimo. The operations of the American Engineers upon the second section of the Pedro II Railroad still attracted public attention. Mr. MEIGS, the American Engineer, had accompanied the President of the Company to the theatre of work. From Montevideo and Buenos Ayres advices are but little later than those given in the TIMES of yesterday. Rumors of military pronunciamentos in the Oriental States, which was on the eve of suppression, the news is destitute of interest.

A duel was fought yesterday morning, near Richmond, between O. JENNINGS WISE, Editor of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, member of Congress from the Wheeling District. Mr. CLEMENS was wounded in the thigh. The cause of the difficulty was the *Enquirer's* comments on Mr. CLEMENS, in connection with the Know-Nothing question. Mr. CLEMENS was the challenger.

The proceedings at the National Horse Exhibition at Springfield, on Thursday, were brought to a close—still by a heavy rain-storm. The weather cleared up in the evening, however, and a brilliant promenade concert took place at the City Hall. The Exhibition proceeded yesterday, and will be concluded to-day.

In Cincinnati, yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred on Front-street, between Broadway and Ludlow. Five buildings were entirely destroyed, and three or four others were damaged. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition has been fixed at Buenos Ayres, from its proximity to the mouth of the Parana River, up which the vessels are to proceed.

Yesterday was kept a partial holiday in Boston, it being the 226th anniversary of the settlement of that place.

The trial of WILLIAM MULLENAN, for the assault upon Mr. WARD, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was to have taken place yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, but was postponed, on the application of counsel, till Monday. ANDREW HARTMANN pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. There were five indictments pending against him. He was an old offender, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. FRANCIS DESIRE, a young French shoemaker, was placed on trial for arson in the first degree—a capital crime. On the 4th March, as is alleged, he set fire to the premises No. 26 Leonard-street, for the purpose of obtaining $600. He furnished and insured the premises for $600. The testimony was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the case will be resumed this morning. Considerable had been given as to the furniture, but also as to the condition of trunks, which were found to be broken when the fires were raised. The prosecution closed their case yesterday. To-day the defence commences. The trial, which is an important one, will have been concluded yesterday, but Judge RUSSELL declined sitting. With ordinary dispatch on the part of the Court, a verdict may be reached to-day.

The Commissioners of Health transacted little business of public interest yesterday. The steamers *Florida* and *Montgomery*, from Savannah, were allowed to come up to the City immediately. So were many other vessels from Southern ports. The City Inspector was directed to abate some of the nuisances complained of in the upper part of the City, below Eighty-sixth street, and to cause the removal of some rotten potatoes from the ship *Ann Dale*, lying at the foot of Vesey-street.

The examination of RAY TOWNSEND and JOHN G. SHEPPARD was yesterday resumed at Staten Island, before Judge MERCALF. The witnesses examined were Doctor RUSSELL, the Hospital physician, Doctor WARNER, the Deputy Health Officer, and Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer. The last witness was on the stand at the adjournment of the Court. The examination will be again proceeded with on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. A large crowd is daily in attendance, who manifest the liveliest interest in the proceedings, and whose sympathies it is plain to see are all with the parties on trial.

The troops in Camp Washington yesterday enjoyed a beautiful day, and employed the time in the monotony of the new Army tactical tents, which are very handsome, superseded the common wall-sided tent. Good discipline prevails in camp, and every thing moves off with general confidence to orders. The men are all well, and on good terms with the

About 11 o'clock Thursday night, Mr. WM. H. [illegible], of Charleston, South Carolina, fell overboard from one of his boats at the New-York Yacht Club, on the side fronting Washington-place, and was not exclusively known that he died in an hour. His body was found on the bank yesterday, and a coroner's inquest regarding the death is the result of an investigation. The remains will be removed to Charleston for interment.

The annual regatta of the Empire City Club, at Yorkville, yesterday, and two out of three races were won by the four-oared shell boat *Henry J. Brown*, the fastest time being 24 minutes 30 seconds—five-mile race. The champion race was won by the boat *Cyrus W. Field*, [illegible] by Rowan Brazer—time, 44 minutes, 43 seconds.

Sixth Ward was the scene of a shooting affair last night. A negro, named WM. [illegible], struck another negro, named JOSEPH [illegible], in the face, and was fatally stabbed in [illegible]. The occurrence occurred at a grocery [illegible], kept by a German [illegible]. BROWN was arrested and [illegible] Police Station House.

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Yesterday's Proceedings.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of the petition of Mr. ROBERT L. STUART, for the opening of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Boulevard. The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the extension of Pier No. 1, North River, to the bulkhead line. The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of the petition of Mr. ROBERT L. STUART, for the opening of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Boulevard. The Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the extension of Pier No. 1, North River, to the bulkhead line. The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of the petition of Mr. JOHN MCKESSON, for the erection of a gas-lamp at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Tunnelling Ourselves.

With the present number, the New-York TIMES enters upon the eighth year of its existence. Precisely seven years ago to-day the first sheet of the paper was put forth from the narrow quarters at No. 113 Nassau-street. It was issued without any untranquillising apprehensions of the future. The enterprise, even before its realization, had the good fortune to secure a throng of well-wishers, placing its career beyond the reach of ordinary casualty; and from the moment the general motive and policy of the paper, and its place in current journalism, were made palpable to the general public, the measure of success and popularity accorded it exceeded the largest anticipations of those interested. The material history of the TIMES from that day, through these seven years, has been a record of steady progress and unvarying prosperity. Its daily circulation has augmented to a number in competition with any contemporary print; the readers of its weekly issue are counted by hundreds of thousands; the editions for California and for Europe are eagerly demanded in every inn of the Old World, and in every land and island of the Pacific. The patronage of advertisers, we may add—needlessly, perhaps, for the fact is obvious—has kept pace with that of readers. And so urgent have been these united demands upon the enterprise of the proprietors, that to meet them the construction of the commodious and expensive building from which the TIMES now issues has become a matter of necessary outlay, supplying accommodations and facilities equal to the utmost exactions of future development.

In thus reviewing the financial success of this press, it is gratifying to know that it has been secured without departure from the scheme of conduct laid down at the outset; that, in truth, its prosperity is a fair result of its consistent integrity. Seven years ago public opinion was inadequately represented in the press by journals advocating on the one hand extreme radicalism, with its incidents and results, Socialism, Spiritualism, and Free-loveism; on the other hand, by journals conservative, reluctant, and to the last degree unprogressive; with an intermediate class, recklessly fluctuating between these, but in turn auxiliary to both. Upon a well-defined middle track—direct, decided, and unwavering—this paper entered. It became the exponent of an enlightened conservatism, qualified by a judicious recognition of the never-resting spirit of the age; so qualified, as never to hesitate at a wholesome advance, simply because it left some customary way-mark behind, and never to hasten forward merely for the sake of movement or wanton agitation. It has deviated from the common path now and again, by insisting upon a public morality co-ordinate with the private code, which should control the administration of Government. Without becoming the instrument of party, it has yielded as occasion required, to the necessity of taking an active part in vital political questions, but never with violent partisan acerbity, or in discourteous disregard of the feelings and convictions of those from whom we regretted to differ. To these self-ascriptions the accustomed reader of our columns must add his sanction; and that sanction is the best evidence of the fair dealing the paper has uniformly observed towards its initial engagements.

Of the future the past must be the warrant. Anticipating the essential changes in the machinery of journalism, involved in the increased frequency of intercourse by steam and electricity, the TIMES has carried its preparations for those advances to a point as yet unattained by any newspaper in the world. Its correspondence, its facilities for obtaining reliable intelligence, its internal organization, are all equal to the largest exigencies of that grand new era to which the Atlantic wire introduces us. In thus inaugurating the eighth year of the paper, we can safely pledge the means, resources, and experience of the establishment to meet the most exacting demands of the public. In human life, according to old physiologists, the seventh year completes the term of infancy. The TIMES, strong in all the vital attributes of journalhood, has passed that critical point, and may look to a protracted maturity of unexampled prosperity, the reward of courageous enterprise.

In saying thus much upon an exceptional occasion, we shall certainly be pardoned by those who appreciate the peculiar mission to which we are assigned. It is the fate of those who bring to the discussion of public questions a calm judicial spirit of investigation, independent of party, that they incur the dislike of partisans of every sort, and of all sides. To those who have afforded us a steadfast support from first to last, and to those who, avoiding either social and political extreme, and thoroughly detesting a press that panders to both, have sought the safe golden mean of liberal conservatism, it must be a satisfaction to know that such views are cordially approved by so numerous and intelligent a body as the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Grumbling John Bull.

We copy from the London *Times* of the 28th ult. a most extraordinary article in relation to the rejoicings in this country over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. We call it an extraordinary article, for the tone of it is not only indecent and malignant towards this country, but wholly at variance with the usual tone of the paper in which it appears. The *Times assumes that we have taken* all the credit for the completion of the Telegraph to ourselves, and that we have ignored altogether the services of the British officers, engineers and others who assisted in the prosecution of the great work. "In every speech made," says that journal, "in every address presented, not only is England not mentioned, but even allusions to the wealth she embarked in the scheme are so studiously ignored that people here begin to rub their eyes, and wonder if English science, English money and English men really did conceive and carry out to a successful issue the whole plan of the Atlantic Cable, from beginning to end." (!). It is hardly worth while to take down the lofty assumptions of the *Times*, which have no more truth in them than the assertion that England was forgotten by us in our hilarious demonstrations. The writer of the ungenerous article in the *Times*, who has the malignity to make contemptible insinuations against the officers of the *Niagara*, will blush when he reads the accounts of the Cable celebrations in this City, in which so prominent a place was given to the officers of the English navy, to the engineers, and to every Englishman who was in any way connected with the Cable; and when he learns that our merchants, in bestowing medals upon our own countrymen for the part they took in the great work, made the English officers joint participators with them. The great event was celebrated not as an American achievement,—though it might be fairly claimed as our own—but as one of the triumphs of science whose benefits were to be reaped by all the world. Our City Hall, and other of our public buildings, blazed with the honored names of Englishmen on the day of the celebration, and as many tokens of respect were bestowed upon the transatlantic friends of the Telegraph as upon our own citizens who had been connected with it.

The article in the *Times* was written in a thoroughly mean and contemptible spirit. We are very happy to know that nothing of the kind was manifested here in relation to the Cable, but that, on the contrary, a generous disposition was exhibited on all occasions by our people, and an anxious desire to give Englishmen the utmost that they were entitled to for their efforts in completing the great work.

Our Neighbors Over the Way.

New-Jersey is on the eve of indulging in that autumnal luxury, an election, bringing thereunto a more than ordinary zest and appetite. There is a Legislature to be chosen, which will either return the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT to the United States Senate, or name his successor. There are Congressmen to be elected from the five districts; some of the former members standing for reelection, while elsewhere entirely fresh men are in the field. The contest will be supremely interesting. To understand something of the programme, we may present the nominations thus far effected:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Administration*, GEORGE T. WALKER, of Atlantic; *Opposition*, JOHN T. NIXON, of Cumberland; *Straight Republican*, JOHN H. JONES, of Camden. Mr. WALKER, the Democratic candidate, is thoroughly orthodox on Lecompton. He is represented as a newcomer in the political lists, having his spurs yet to win. Mr. NIXON was a Whig in other days, and as such was elected to the State Assembly, where he was chosen Speaker, filling the office with signal ability. He passed from the Whigs to the Americans, and, with the great body of that party, has at last joined the coalition opposed to the Lecompton and other abuses of the Administration. He is a man of sterling value. Mr. JONES, the third candidate, is of the stripe of New-York Republicanism. Rather than permit an American to be elected, he will endeavor to elect an Administration member. His strength, however, whatever it may have been originally, is now said to be very near the vanishing point.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*Administration*, JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington. *Opposition*, JOHN L. N. STRATTON, of Burlington. A pair not unequally matched. Col. WALL is the son of the late GARRET D. WALL, who at one time represented the State in the United States Senate. His talents are rather of a literary than of a political order. He is, however, a fluent and able speaker, with a good knowledge of men and of the world, ready wit, a shrewd debater, as ardent in likes as in enmities. A slight dash of discretion might be advantageously added to his composition. He may acquire it in his contest with Mr. STRATTON, who is a gentleman of fine education and accomplishments, a veteran politician and capital stump orator. How far the nomination of Col. WALL affects the chances of Mr. WRIGHT for the Senatorship we are unable to ascertain. The latest tilt in which the former has been engaged was directed against Mr. WRIGHT, whom he has denounced in terms far less than courteous or respectful. The fight in the Second District will be singularly interesting.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Neither party has yet made its nominations, and as the district is strongly Democratic, and true to the Administration, it is probable the nominee of that party will encounter no opposition. Mr. GARRET B. ADRAIN, the present representative, who consistently opposed the Lecompton mischief from first to last, will be, it is understood, a candidate before the Convention, with slight hope, however, of success. Had he announced himself at the first as a candidate independent of party, it is supposed the Anti-Lecompton strength of the district would have collected him. It is now too late. Mr. A. R. SPEER, of Middlesex, is prominently named as the probable Democratic candidate.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—*Opposition*, JESUP R. ROOS, of Passaic. Mr. JOHN HUYLER, the present member, who, unlike his colleague ADRAIN, *did* support the Lecompton abomination, will be put forward by the Administration interest; but so strong is the Anti-Lecompton feeling in Sussex that the chances of the battle are in favor of his opponent, who is the present State Senator from his district.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Administration*, JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, of Hudson. *Opposition*, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of Essex. Mr. WORTENDYKE is a very worthy man, a merchant of this City, who was sent to Congress two years ago, and has distinguished himself by fidelity to the Administration. His re-nomination was actively but ineffectually opposed in the Convention, a considerable number of holters from which, headed by Mr. CHARLES FINE, a Douglas Democrat, have signified their intention of supporting Mr. PENNINGTON. The latter is a highly popular Ex-Governor of New-Jersey, who has never yet served his State at Washington, but who, in the famous "Broad-seal" case, was the energetic means of sending others there to serve it. He is an effective public speaker, abounding in good hits and lively humor, and not deficient in the heavier metal of fact and information required by a career of successful stump talking. There is reason to believe that Mr. PENNINGTON will be elected. If so, he may be expected to distinguish himself in debate, rather than in the uncongenial labors of the Committee-room.

To these capital elements of a sharp contest in regard to the popular side of Congress, must be added the movement for the reelection of Mr. WRIGHT to the Senate. The enemies of that gentleman allege that in the order of his ambition, he is dispensing his mighty wealth without stint, buying up districts, and appropriating whole counties. Such stories are easily told, and hard to verify. It will be safe to discredit them altogether. It is very certain, however, that no admissible means will be spared to return Mr. WRIGHT; and that the agents of his faction are at work in every town of the State, endeavoring to secure the choice of a favorable legislature. No one has been named as a contestant for his place; though the Hon. MARTIN BYRNSON, of Sussex, who has just resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, with the view of taking the stump adversely to the Administration, is regarded as available. Mr. BYRNSON is a man of decided and varied talent; great influence; thorough political experience, and has figured hitherto as an active Democrat. If he be desirable to mind may kill by figures to fill the two senatorial chairs of New-Jersey at the Capitol, perhaps Mr. BYRNSON can achieve the mission as well as another.

The Moral of the Last Syracuse Convention.

The probable results of the late Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse, are manifold and important; but in no aspect of more value to politicians of every stripe, than in the lessons there furnished of obedience to party necessities, and the example of great concessions cheerfully made for the sake of securing united action. The defection of WOOD is a mere personal folly, not extending beyond himself and his prominent allies. That concessions, and great concessions, must have been made internally to secure this external union, will be evident to any one who carefully reads the "resolutions" unanimously adopted by the Convention, with ordinary knowledge of the individual sentiments entertained by the parties drawing up and concurring in the language of that document. This language, it will be seen, is studiedly vague and uncertain, meaning either a full indorsement of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy, or no indorsement at all, just as the reader may be pleased to view it; his administration, it says, has "discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union,"—a quasi-justification of Lecompton, which the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN may magnify as they please, but which the friends of DOUGLAS will find no difficulty in reducing to a proper limit. The only other passage in the resolutions which could bear the construction of referring to this point is a statement that "while the Democracy of New-York are not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished statesmen of their own and sister States," they have still principles to sustain and objects to advance, from which they cannot be diverted, "to become subservient to the aspirations of statesmen, however able and worthy." Now this last quotation is verily a two-edged sword, which cannot wound the "aspirations" of DOUGLAS on one side, without inflicting an equal detriment on the future hopes of the present Executive.

The truth is that these resolutions were drawn up by the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, and just as strongly drawn as, in the judgment of the astute parties engaged in the work, the friends of DOUGLAS could be brought or coaxed to endure. If a warmer plaster of Conventional applause had been tried, the raw wounds of the Little Giant's friends could never have endured the application. Surely it was much better for the Democracy to make this mutual concession on a subject not directly before them, than to split up after the unhappy example set them not many days before, by men who had no national difference at all so radical as that which exists between the Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton wings of the Democratic Party.

The protest and secession of FERNANDO WOOD, are, as we have before said, mere acts of personal infatuation, chiefly hurtful to himself, DICKINSON and SCHELL.

The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN have apparently triumphed, but not with so high a hand as to be able to refuse concessions; and they may now make a demand on the Executive for "all further possible help," which the Administration, we opine, will find it no easy matter to evade with justice. Had the party opposed to them gained an ascendency, strong resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and condemning Lecompton, it is understood, were already prepared for approval.

DISABILITIES OF ALIENS IN RESPECT TO REAL ESTATE.—A correspondent calls attention to the statutes which disqualify aliens from holding or conveying real estate, as being useless, troublesome and mischievous, and suggests their repeal. We concur in his opinion of this matter. The statutes in question are not required by any considerations of public utility, and are founded upon the obsolete maxims of a by-gone age. Why should it be necessary that an alien should file with the Secretary of State a declaration of his intention to be naturalized, before he can be authorized to take and hold real estate? Until such declaration is filed he cannot take title to real property, either by purchase or by will. Any devise to such alien is void, and the property passes to the heirs-at-law. Now all such provisions are entirely uncalled for. They cause trouble, and, in some cases, defeat the intentions of testators. The general policy of our law is to make the acquisition of property open and full. If there is danger to our institutions from foreigners among us, that danger is certainly lessened, and not increased, by their becoming interested in the soil. And it is a noticeable fact that the political party reputed to be most unfriendly to aliens, has usually recommended the abrogation of the statutory restrictions referred to. We trust the Legislature, at its next session, may find time to consider this subject.

WHY THE TELEGRAPH IS IDLE.—We are at last furnished with a reason why the Atlantic Cable is not working. The Company appears to have been taken by surprise in the successful laying of the long wire, and to have omitted provision for a stouter and stronger strand required at either terminus, to save the line from the dangers of shallow water. This heavy cable was only shipped from London, under the charge of Mr. CLIFFORD, at the first of this month. His instructions were to make the substitution at the Valentia end forthwith, *and then to proceed to Trinity Bay*—a task requiring at least three or four weeks in the fulfillment. The London morning papers of Sept. 1 announce accordingly, that at the end of three weeks the line would be ready for *public use, and that the London celebration* would be reserved for that occasion.

This is direct and comprehensible—decidedly better than the apocryphal statements in regard to conflicting methods of telegraphy, with which the Press has been freely supplied. And, by the way, who furnished Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD with the dispatch read at the Crystal Palace, stating, under date of Sept. 1, that the "Directors were on their way to Valentia, and that the line was to be opened immediately?" The public has been imposed upon. Who is the impostor?

MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—The California ticket-swindling operations are still going on, notwithstanding the frequent exposures of that iniquity. Mr. ALEXANDER BOLAND, and his two nephews, ALEXANDER and SIMEON WERNER, appeared at the Mayor's Office, Thursday, to make complaint against FRANK FOWLER, who has a place at the corner of Chambers and West streets. Mr. BOLAND, accompanied by his nephews, came to the City from Oleander Upper Mills, Dane County, Wisconsin, found their way into FOWLER'S shop and purchased their passage tickets for the California steamer of the 17th inst.—paying $175 cash, or $350 in all. The tickets purported to be second-class berths, but proved to be for the steerage only. The Mayor, on hearing the representations of the parties, sent Officer CLANCY to bring FOWLER to his office, where the money was returned, to the satisfaction, we presume, of all concerned, with the exception of FOWLER, who had paid it, and the matter dropped.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was produced here last night, with a new distribution in two of the principal parts—Miss GIRARD being the *Lucia* and Signor ARDAVANI the *Edgardo*. The performance was in very even and excellent sets, and gave excellent satisfaction to a full house. The music of *Lucia* lies mostly within the compass of Madame GAZZANIGA'S voice, even in the cadenze where a note occurs which is often wanted for the comfort of the artist and of the audience. In the early part of the evening Miss. GAZZANIGA appeared to be laboring under an oppression of the chest—the result, probably, of a cold—but in the second she recovered her artistic precision and was good. The freak quality of her voice was, as ever, the principal charm of her performance. Signor SCOLARI essayed a *rôle* which does not belong to the repertoire of the modern tenors, and accomplished prodigies of sweetness and force. The defect with the artist is, that he does not know the limits of his own powers. He acts with such fervor, and is so easily stimulated by applause, that he is very apt to go a step beyond the boundaries of true art, which should be always pleasing. In the sestette of the second act he exerted himself so palpably—and we may add so admirably—that the malediction acted lost half its power, and was weak precisely in those points where a conservative artist would have made it strong. We do not wish to detract from the grandeur of Signor SCOLARI'S voice—which is unquestionably the finest we have ever heard in the City—nor from the earnestness—so unusual in tenors—with which he throws himself into the spirit of a situation. Only where three acts are to be played, something should be saved for the third. Concerning the tearful finale to the opera, we will merely say, that it has been better given by SALVI and MARIO, but by no one else. It was a little vigorous for a death scene, but it was none the less enjoyable for that.

There will be a *matinée* to-day, when "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played, with the regular artists of the Company, and Signor GUNZ as the *Gennaro*.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON makes her third appearance to-night in the "Trovatore." The lady will be supported by Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. MIRANDA, the tenor, takes his benefit here to-night. It is the last appearance of the troupe, and an excellent bill is provided. The second and third acts of the "Bohemian Girl" and the last act of the "Trovatore" are the attractions.

OPERATIC.—Mr. ULLMANN, the lessee of the Academy of Music, was among the passengers by the *Persia*. He is full of grand schemes for the future, and has effected a number of engagements which will undoubtedly give him a monopoly of the operatic market. On Monday we shall be in a position to announce the artists for his forthcoming season.

City Items.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—CORONER'S INQUEST—FALL FROM A WINDOW TO THE PAVEMENT.—At a few minutes to 12 o'clock, on Thursday night, as Officer MCDONALD, of the Fifteenth Ward, was passing through Washington-place, near Broadway, he discovered a man lying senseless on the pavement opposite the New-York Hotel. The man was partly undressed, and he was immediately taken to the nearest drug store in Broadway. On inquiry the injured man proved to be Mr. WILLIAM H. MARIGAULT, a gentleman stopping at the New-York Hotel. As soon as it was ascertained who he was he was carried to his room in the Hotel, and Dr. CRANE called to attend him. He remained insensible until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. It is impossible to tell whether he accidentally fell from the window of his room or threw himself out, although it is generally believed that his death was the result of an accident. His room was on the third story, and in falling he struck against a balcony, breaking the upper railing in two. The deceased has been stopping several weeks at the hotel where the accident occurred.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest in the case yesterday morning.

Mr. Hiram Cranston, the proprietor of the hotel, testified—That the deceased had been a guest at his hotel for several weeks; the last time he saw him previous to the accident was on Wednesday, at which time he was well; about 12 o'clock he heard that he had fallen from the window of his room, when he proceeded to the drug store where he had been carried; he had the deceased conveyed to his room, and medical aid called, and everything done that could be to restore him to consciousness, but without effect; the position in which the deceased was found indicated that he fell from the window of his room while leaning out of his window; everything in his room is in perfect order, and he believed, from the appearance of things, that no one could have been in the room with him when the accident occurred; he believed it was an accident, but, of course, it was impossible to say so positively.

Dr. C. R. Bouton testified—That the external marks on the body of the deceased were such as he would receive by falling from a window to the sidewalk.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by injuries caused by an accidental fall from a bedroom window of the New-York Hotel, Sept. 13, 1855." Mr. MARIGAULT was 38 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Charleston, S. C. Since his arrival in the City he has been having a pretty "high time." On Wednesday evening he was robbed, and the supposed culprit arrested, but Mr. M. was unable to appear against the prisoner on Thursday morning, and the latter was accordingly discharged by the magistrate. The body will be taken to day to Charleston for interment.

STEAM ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—The Aldermen's Committee, which has under consideration the petition for the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the Harlem Railroad Company from running locomotives below Forty-second-street, met again yesterday at 2 P. M., and heard Messrs. HOLMES, J. G. SAVERS and JORDAN L. MOTT on behalf of the petitioners, and Messrs. GEORGE PHILLIPS, B. M. WHITLOCK and W. W. NELSON in opposition. The Committee adjourned *sine die* at about 6 o'clock, and will probably report at the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. Boynton's Lectures.

The introductory lecture, by Dr. BOYNTON, was given last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to an audience which completely filled the spacious hall.

The lecture was of an elementary character, and mostly devoted to Mechanical Astronomy. The law, said the Doctor, which governs the atom, governs the mass. All matter is governed by law. Law implies a law-giver; that law-giver implies intelligence, and for the infinite intelligence manifested in the works of creation, there could be no other name than God. The laws of matter, which are invisible, and not cognizant to the senses, are more real, substantial, and permanent than the matter which they control. Take a grain of salt; left to the law of its own construction, it will always form a cube. Break it up, dissolve it ten thousand times—left to itself, it will form a cube. Is not the invisible more substantial than the visible? Is not the soul, which animates the body, more real and lasting than the body itself?

The Doctor discussed the tendency of all bodies in which chemical changes take place, and which are held together by attraction and gravitation to form themselves into spheres, and he showed how this tendency was modified by the rotary motion given to the earth and the planets, transforming them into spheroids. The earth turns once in 24 hours, and is flattened 26½ miles. Jupiter rotates once in ten hours, and is flattened 6,000 miles. The flattening of Saturn is 7,500 miles. The effect of this law, however, was to give stability to the motion of the planets, for the axis of every rotating body would always remain through its shortest diameter. The existence and operation of these laws was illustrated by a series of practical experiments, which were at once beautiful and simple, and carried conviction to the mind of every one present.

Dr. BOYNTON closed by an eloquent description of the millions of heavenly bodies, with their groups, centres and cycles; and all moving forward in the realms of space, in an orbit so gradual that millions of years are required to complete one revolution—the whole evidencing the wonderful power of the Creator. The aud

OCTOBER.
NEW WORKS.
CONTENTS:
THE GERMAN POPULAR LEGEND OF DR. FAUSTUS.
THE WIMPLE'S HOST.
THE LANGUAGE OF THE SEA.
THE WARNINGS OF TIME.
THE WRECKMASTER.
THE BIRDS OF THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
THE OLD WELL.
THE ANATOMY OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE DOG AND LOVE ASSEMBLY.
LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a season of unprecedented depression; but its success has more than exceeded the expectations of the publishers; and the character it has acquired for ability, candor, spirit and variety, it is believed, fully redeems the promises made at its outset.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended with June. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.

The plates of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

The price of the Atlantic is 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of Two Dollars, the publishers will send the Magazine one year, post-paid, to any part of the United States.

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MUSICAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING accepted Board of Trade rates, has made arrangements with the large publishing house of Ditson & Co., of Boston, to receive their catalogue of music and music books, and is prepared to furnish dealers, teachers, seminaries, and the public, with all the music and musical works published in the United States, (including foreign music,) at the lowest possible prices. Martin's celebrated guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for sale at this house at importers' prices. The Horace Waters pianos and melodeons, and other superior makers, now and second hand, at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons sold at No. 333 Broadway.
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P. S.—The most popular music of the day is "The Palace Garden, or Sporting Bird Polka," "The Swinging Schottische," "Kind Words can Never Die," and "The Angels tell me so."

CAUSE AND CURE OF EVIL.—THE PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION AT UTICA.—An authentic report of the speeches, letters and proceedings will be published in Chadwick's Spiritual Telegraph. Price 5 cents per copy, $2 per annum. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SWACKHAMER'S UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—Portraits of Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field, by Butler, on steel, with an authenticated biography, appear in the present number.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A VOICE OF superior quality and tone, and whose engagement has expired, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church as soprano singer; she is well acquainted with the Episcopal service, she would also be willing to instruct a few pupils in singing at her residence, or hers. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss S., No. 243 West 43d-st.

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The New-York Times, Saturday, September 15, 1866.

The Sun-Dial Times Evening, September 13, 1886

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Rates at the Bank Exchange.—BRY. 12.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	25	100 Bowling R.	50@47
$2,000 Missouri 6s 80	25	10 Shipman	47
3,000	47	100	47½
12,000 Tenn. c. 50	50	100	47
20,000 Tenn. 6s 70	50	100	46½
4,000 Ark. 6s 70	50	100	46
1,000 Ched. R'y, 1st M. 105	50	1100	45½
2,000	50	1100	45
3,000 Mich. So. 6s pf. 70	100		44
3,000	100		43½
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st M. 98	100		43
2,000	100		42½
3,000 Mich. So. 6s pf. 70	100		42
5,000	100		41½
2,000 Mich. So. 6s pf. 70	100		41
1,000	100		40½
2,000	100		40
1,000	100		39½
1,000	100		39
1,000	100		38½
1,000	100		38
1,000	100		37½
1,000	100		37
1,000	100		36½
1,000	100		36
1,000	100		35½
1,000	100		35
1,000	100		34½
1,000	100		34
1,000	100		33½
1,000	100		33
1,000	100		32½
1,000	100		32
1,000	100		31½
1,000	100		31
1,000	100		30½
1,000	100		30
1,000	100		29½
1,000	100		29
1,000	100		28½
1,000	100		28
1,000	100		27½
1,000	100		27
1,000	100		26½
1,000	100		26
1,000	100		25½
1,000	100		25
1,000	100		24½
1,000	100		24
1,000	100		23½
1,000	100		23
1,000	100		22½
1,000	100		22
1,000	100		21½
1,000	100		21
1,000	100		20½
1,000	100		20
1,000	100		19½
1,000	100		19
1,000	100		18½
1,000	100		18
1,000	100		17½
1,000	100		17
1,000	100		16½
1,000	100		16
1,000	100		15½
1,000	100		15
1,000	100		14½
1,000	100		14
1,000	100		13½
1,000	100		13
1,000	100		12½
1,000	100		12
1,000	100		11½
1,000	100		11
1,000	100		10½
1,000	100		10
1,000	100		9½
1,000	100		9
1,000	100		8½
1,000	100		8
1,000	100		7½
1,000	100		7
1,000	100		6½
1,000	100		6
1,000	100		5½
1,000	100		5
1,000	100		4½
1,000	100		4
1,000	100		3½
1,000	100		3
1,000	100		2½
1,000	100		2
1,000	100		1½
1,000	100		1
1,000	100		½
1,000	100		¼
1,000	100		⅛
1,000	100		0

Friday, Sept. 17—P. M.

There is little or no change in the demand for rates for Money. The market is generally easy at 6@7 and selling down to 4½@6. Exceptionally a strong demand set in, on the line operating at 4½, and selling down to 4½@4. Subsequently a large number of citizens and strangers, a sleepy looking man, who appeared to be a cross between a Methodist parson and a Mississippi River gambler, entered the office and asked for a room. The clerk looked at the register, and then at the man, and said: "I'm sorry, but we are full." The man looked disappointed, and said: "Why, I was told that I could get a room here." "Well, then, say so," replied the affable clerk, "and not waste time. Here is a room on the fifth floor, front, for $2 per day." The man looked at the clerk, and then at the room, and said: "I want to go into a cool room, or stay in this one." "Then take it," said the clerk, "and be quick about it." The man looked at the clerk, and then at the room, and said: "I am afraid that I cannot get a room to suit me, and I will go to the Metropolitan House." "Very well," said the clerk, "and be d——d to you!"